



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

reproduction of what Urbain thinks was the condition of the Roman calendar about the time of Leo the Great (440-61). The editor says rightly (preface, p. iii) that whoever enters the domain of the "Legendæ Sanctorum," even for purposes of edification, runs the risk of soon floundering in a perilous morass. The volume of the materials is positively astounding, were it only for their endless shadings in point of age, authenticity, integrity, and the like. Curiously enough, it is always to such forlorn hopes that are attracted the masters of erudition and criticism. *Nititur in vetitum cupimusque negata*. A Mommsen must catch the last faint echoes of the imperial period, a Duchesne must imprison the fluid and receptive text of the earliest papal history, and a Harnack must uncover the first faint pulsations of the life of the "Grosskirche," whether in belief or discipline. Doubtless, great good will come of it all; but synthetic minds await impatiently, if not the end, at least a halt in all this splintering analysis.

THOMAS J. SHAHAN.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA.

SHORT LIVES OF THE DOMINICAN SAINTS. By a sister of the Congregation of St. Catharine of Siena. Edited, with introduction, by the VERY REV. FATHER PROCTOR. New York, Cincinnati, Chicago: Benziger Bros., 1901. Pp. xxiii + 352. \$1.75, *net*.

"THIS book is an album of Dominican pictures," which are pronounced by Father Proctor to be "lifelike, faithful, and true."

More than one hundred saints are described, from one to three or four pages being devoted to each subject. Nearly all the saints were extraordinary characters—workers of miracles and recipients of marvelous heavenly visions and revelations. For example, it is gravely stated that angels were often seen present when the blessed Ambrose Sansedonia celebrated mass. "Often, when he preached, his body was miraculously raised from the ground and his head was seen surrounded by a circle, not of glory, but of birds of various and brilliant plumage." As wonderful incidents are to be found on almost every page of this book of miracles.

To our mind the most profitable part of the volume is the introduction, because it lays stress on a fact, the significance of which is not realized by Protestants.

Father Proctor commends this volume because it sets forth Christianity, not in the abstract, but in the concrete. He says:

It does not tell us what *ought* to be done; but it reveals to us what *has been* done. Synthetically it shows what *can* be done. It becomes more practical still—it proves what *we* may do.

The really effective argument for Christianity is to be found in biography. Here, too, is inspiration for the young Christian who cannot be reached by dry printed sermons, or such dogmatic literature as is often relied upon by Protestants to develop faith.

Do Protestants realize the value of biographies of Christian heroes?

ALFRED W. WISHART.

TRENTON, N. J.

QUELLEN ZUR GESCHICHTE DES PAPSTTUMS UND DES RÖMISCHEN KATHOLIZISMUS. VON CARL MIRBT. Zweite, verbesserte und wesentlich vermehrte Ausgabe. Tübingen: Mohr, 1901. Pp. xxii + 482. M. 8.50.

THIS second edition of Mirbt's *Quellen* is made up of 508 original documents, entire or fragmentary, that illustrate the history of the papacy and Catholicism from their earliest days down to our time. In the former edition only 155 documents were printed. This notable increase is largely made up from documentary material of the nineteenth century. The scope of the author remains the same, viz., to provide a volume in which students of theology shall find collected certain desirable materials for the study of church history that are often inaccessible to the ordinary reader. As the mass of original materials is quite vast, some principles of selection had to be adopted; these are stated to be the great lines of development and the principal events and situations in the history of ecclesiastical life. Historical tables of the Roman popes, chronological and alphabetical, and an alphabetical list of all the herein printed *Quellen*, add to the utility of the book. The latter list is so constructed that the student can go directly, not only to the page, but to the lines that contain the pertinent document. The original sources of every document are regularly indicated; likewise the more important works in which it has been used or discussed. In many documents the *leitende Idee* is brought out by spacing. As the collection is primarily destined for non-Catholic students of theology, it is only natural to expect that in several ways the compiler should make known his tendency in the grave questions that are illustrated by the documents he reprints. It may be that thus the youthful student is tempted to consider the original materials from the view-point of his master, and to read into